

## THE WEATHER

Today—Fair and colder. Tomorrow—Partly cloudy. Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 44.

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

IN The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

# ALLIES AGREE ON ARMISTICE TERMS; WHOLE GERMAN LINE REELS BACKWARD FROM DUTCH BORDER TO MEUSE

Pershing's First Army Sweeps Forward on Twenty-Mile Front; Is Less Than Ten Miles South of Meuse.

NEARER MAUBEUGE AND MONS

British and American Troops Break Down German Resistance Everywhere on Front of Forty Miles.

London, Nov. 4.—The whole German line between the Dutch border and east of the Meuse is again reeling backwards under the shock of terrific blows.

Pershing's First army swept forward on a front of nearly twenty miles astride the Meuse, battered in the German retreating hinge and tonight stands less than ten miles south of Sedan.

French, British and American troops attacking on a forty-mile front south of the Scheldt toward Mons and Maubeuge broke down the German resistance everywhere, took 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns and reached the Franco-Belgian frontier east of Valenciennes. They are tonight only ten miles west of the fortress of Maubeuge and thirteen miles southwest of Mons.

## CLEAR WEST BANK OF SCHELDT.

Further north French and American troops cleared the west bank of the Scheldt above Audenarde and are ready to cross the stream. On their left British forces have forded the Scheldt north of Tournai.

On the extreme left of the Western line, between the Dutch border and Ghent, the Belgians followed up their great advance of yesterday, and Ghent is unofficially reported in their hands.

The new great retreat of the Teutons was forced chiefly by the smashing of their pivotal front astride the Meuse. The main line of German communications there, running through Sedan and Montmedy, is under continuous American fire. The Yankees are only a mile from Beaumont and Stenay, and at the latter point only eight miles separate them from the fortress of Montmedy.

## MORE THAN 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

More than 5,000 prisoners had been taken by Pershing's troops up to late this afternoon, and since the inception of the drive Saturday they have advanced more than fourteen miles, freeing forty French villages.

The drive spread to the east bank of the Meuse today as far as Remoiville.

On their left they are greatly aided by Gen. Gouraud's French Fourth army, which, in turn, is supported to the northwest by Mangin's and Debenedy's forces. Debenedy's army has crossed the Sambre Canal, and on his left the British are three miles beyond it.

## 300,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN.

Rome, Nov. 4.—Three hundred thousand prisoners and 5,000 guns had been captured by the allies on the Italian front before the armistice went into effect at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

These figures were made official by Gen. Diaz late today.

Immense stores of material were also captured during the last phase of the Austro-Italian war.

In Albania the Italians have captured Scutari, the war office announced.

## "Slight Withdrawal," Says Hun Report.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 4.—Today's war office statement, signed by the new Quartermaster General Groener, says: "We withdrew slightly west of the Meuse and east of Valenciennes."

"Strong American attacks between Somme and Belval were brought to a standstill by us."

## Yanks Continue Attack, Pershing Reports.

The following American official communication was issued by the War Department yesterday: Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 3 (Evening). The First American Army continued its successful attack today, capturing in its advance the following villages: Boux-sous-Bois, Autriche, Belleville-sur-Bar, Harricourt, Tilly, Halles, Montigny, Sasey, Châtillon-sur-Bar, Brisseul-sur-Bar.

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy. Due to the continuous blows during the past month and by the surprise and force of the renewed attack of November 1, State-ments of prisoners show that his organizations have been thrown into great confusion. Several complete batteries and whole battalions have been captured by our troops. The number of prisoners now exceed 5,000 and the number of guns more than 200.

During the past three days we have already penetrated to a depth of 12 miles on a 30-mile front, and gained control of dominating heights which enables us to bring the fire of our heavy artillery on the important railroad lines at Montmedy, Longueval and Conflans.

Since November 1, 17 German divisions have been identified on the front of the attack, 9 of which were in line on that morning, and 8 additional divisions have reinforced the line since the beginning of the attack in a futile effort to stop our progress.

In addition to regulars, there were

## PRESIDENT NOT TO VOTE.

Tense Situation Prohibits His Customary Visit to Princeton.

President Wilson will not go to Princeton, N. J., today to vote. This announcement was made at the White House late last night: "By reason of pending matters of the most vital importance that require his personal attention in Washington, the President has finally decided that it is inadvisable for him to go to his home in New Jersey for the purpose of casting his vote."

## LITHUANIANS TO GET PORTS.

President Wilson Said to Have Given Assurance.

Berne, via London, Nov. 4.—A Lithuanian news agency says President Wilson has given assurances to the Lithuanians that they will get labau (on the Russian Baltic coast) and Memel (a German Baltic port) as ports. It is added that Lithuania will be declared an independent state even before peace negotiations start.

## "CONQUERED," Foe Admits

German Socialist Paper Concedes That War Has Been Lost.

"We have lost the war; we are conquered."

The State Department yesterday made public the foregoing extract and the text of an article reflecting the despair in Germany from the Schwabische Tagblatt, a leading South-German Socialist paper.

The day brought other news of how Germany's cup of bitterness is filling to the brim. The Bolshevik government of Russia, realizing the imminent defeat of Germany, has refused to meet the third installment of the Brest-Litovsk indemnity. The Poles are organizing a national army and threatening Germany. They have demanded that Germany cease immediately the exportation of all raw materials from Poland.

In Bavaria, according to an official dispatch from Basel, panic reigns. An official communication was necessary to allay the fears of the population that armed bands of plunderers were appearing in the Tyrol. The communication maintains that "no immediate military danger menaces Bavaria. All measures have been taken. The population must come to their senses and give a friendly welcome to the troops sent to the district for their eventual protection."

The State Department's full text of the article in the German paper follows:

"We have lost the war; we are conquered. These bitter words which we were long reluctant to express, now force themselves upon the lips of all. After defeat of Austria and Turkey, even the blindest must see clearly. We cannot expect Austria and Hungary, in their present state, to reject the same condition imposed by the entente on Bulgaria. The situation is clear. Although the German army in the west holds its ground against overwhelming forces with great valor, new dangers arise on our hitherto safe flanks. We are conquered and only mendacious demagogues can dare to try to conceal this terrible fact. Three months of war cost us 100,000 dead and many more wounded. Nothing can be gained by such sacrifice. It is surely better to have populations heretofore belonging to the German Empire under foreign sovereignty than under the yoke. We have nothing to expect from a further prosecution of the war, but an enemy invasion and complete internal collapse. We have no preface to the fight, but to acknowledge our defeat and conclude peace with the victors. What we wish is a just peace, but we are unable to enforce such a peace. If adversaries impose humiliating armistice terms and entente Socialists and peace friends cannot prevent them, the future will be poisoned and the result would be that all those who hoped for gain for mankind from this war would share defeat with Germany. We should have to prepare ourselves for the future in which we could regain our liberty. But there is no sense in continuing the fight now, no matter what the entente does. In all probability publication of the armistice terms will be tantamount to their acceptance, and peace negotiations will soon follow. They will not be broken off, but conducted to an issue, come what may. It will depend on the wisdom of the adversaries whether that peace shall be a lasting peace or preface to new and more terrible world catastrophe."

## 10,000 Prisoners Taken In Day, Says Haig.

London, Nov. 4.—Ten thousand prisoners and 200 guns were captured by the British today, Field Marshal Haig announces in his night report.

"We are three miles east of the Sambre Canal," says the statement.

"We have captured Catillon, Landreies and Le Quesnoy."

## Landreies Taken By Allies.

London, Nov. 4.—The allies in today's drive advanced two miles along the whole 40-mile front of attack and reached the Franco-Belgian frontier east of Valenciennes. They captured Landreies and took 4,000 prisoners.

## American Advance Still Continues.

London, Nov. 4.—The American advance, resumed this morning, continues, according to the latest dispatches from the Southeastern front in France.

The Americans have advanced fourteen miles since Saturday. Their line tonight is only a mile from both Beaumont and Stenay.

West of the Meuse our operations again were crowned by smashing successes. We captured Bois de Belval, Bois de Port and Gerache, and took by storm the heights two kilometers south of Beaumont.

Further westward we are approaching Verrieres.

All towns on the west bank of the Meuse south of Halles are in our hands.

## CONTROL OF CONGRESS TO BE DECIDED TODAY

Both Parties Eagerly Awaiting Outcome of Political Struggle.

## WILSON STAYS IN D. C.

Returns to Have No Preference Over Telegraph News.

Election returns will have no right of way over the telegraph lines of the country tonight.

As a result, unless the unexpected happens and the election proves to be a landslide for either party, the actual outcome of the struggle for the control of Congress, which is being watched with eager and intense interest at the White House as well as in the other capitals of the world, may remain in doubt until Wednesday or even Thursday.

If the contest turns out to be close, particularly in the far Western States which constitute debatable territory, the delay in the returns and the uncertainty in the final result may equal that of the Presidential election of two years ago, when at least forty-eight hours elapsed before definite data was obtainable.

## Depend on Telegrams and Press.

The national headquarters of the Democrats and the Republicans at Washington, from which the campaign has been directed, will depend upon private telegrams from party leaders throughout the country and upon information disseminated by the press services where available.

## Interest About the Capital.

The most intense interest is manifested at the National Capital in the campaign now at an end. Although last hour statements were issued by the Democrats in the race to get the final word before the voters, the party managers spent yesterday chiefly in analyzing incoming reports from doubtful districts and sending forth cheering messages to their respective party chieftains on the firing line.

At Democratic headquarters, Acting Chairman Cummings is back at his desk after a trip to New England. He said last night that the Democratic National Committee received messages of even a more enthusiastic character than those which preceded the election of the President in 1916.

Chairman Fess of the Republican House has gone to his home district in Ohio but his staff of aides announced that they were en route to Washington and that the Republican predictions of carrying both branches of Congress still stand.

Secretary James B. Reynolds in charge of the Republican National Committee was in telephone communication with Chairman Hays at New York, but gave out no statement.

The chief interest of the Republicans centered in possible war news which might favorably affect the chances of Democratic success. They offered no interpretation of the political effect of the publication of

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## RUSSIAN REDS DESERTING.

Refuse to Pay Indemnity to Nation Now Isolated.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—Now that Germany's isolation is virtually complete even the Russian "Reds" are deserting her.

A Moscow dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says Russia refuses to pay the third and last portion of the indemnity imposed upon her by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

The money was stopped by the Bolsheviks while en route for Germany, the dispatch says.

## BAVARIANS TO ASK PEACE.

May Sue Separately if People's Government Holds Back.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Munich dispatches report the distribution throughout Bavaria of leaflets advocating a separate Bavarian peace offer and calling for a people's government in case the royal house refuses to move for peace immediately.

## GERMANY FIGHTS AUSTRIA.

Regiments of Former Allies Marching Against One Another.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Vienna dispatches report German and Austrian regiments are marching against one another near Linz and in Bohemia.

## HUNS RECOGNIZE CZECHS.

Official Recognition Given by Germany, Prague News.

Prague, Bohemia (via Berlin and London), Nov. 4.—Germany has officially recognized the Czech-Slovaks.

## BOTH KAISERS GOING FOR SWISS HOLIDAY!

"God Be Praised," Says Max About "Peaceful" Revolution.

Zurich, via London, Nov. 4.—It is reported here the Kaiser is shortly coming to Switzerland to occupy Hardenburg Castle, near Lake Constance.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—Vienna dispatches late today quote Charles I as announcing his determination to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The Vossische Zeitung quotes Prince Max of Baden, the German Chancellor, as saying in an interview:

"God be praised, a real peaceful revolution has taken place. The old regime is gone forever."

"The new German democracy will soon be living in peace."

## Anxious for Karl's Children.

London, Nov. 4.—Vienna court circles are uneasy concerning the whereabouts of Emperor Charles's five children, whom he left behind in the castle at Goodolech, Hungary, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express.

After the parents fled the castle was burned, the correspondent says, and the children were taken away in an automobile, but it is feared that they were held up by revolutionists.

The Hapsburg princes are reported renouncing their privileges and ready to swear loyalty to the national councils.

## Commander G. L. Caskey Dead.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The death of Commander Gardner L. Caskey, an ordnance expert of the navy, was reported tonight by the Navy Department.

Commander Caskey died of pneumonia in a naval hospital abroad on November 2.

## PEACE ADVENT FRAUGHT WITH NEW DANGERS

Nation Must Look Forward to Participation in Trade War.

## FORESEEN DIFFICULTY

Will Take a Year to Get Our Legions Home, Officials Say.

Administration officials concerned with the consideration of international and peace questions last night stated that the United States has taken no steps looking to the participation by this country in a great civil and military court for the trial of those guilty of crimes during the war, as suggested by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, British attorney general.

## Possibilities of Court Discussed.

Although officials admit that the possibility of such action has been discussed in an informal manner by some of the administration's legal authorities, the opinion appears general that the United States will take no leading part in the creation of such a court. The United States, through submarine warfare and through activities of enemy agents, has suffered in wealth and lives, and while it is admitted that such cases might properly be placed before an international court, there has been no indication that the United States will demand reparation or indemnities from her beaten foes.

In line with this policy, the United States has also been placed on record as holding that the signing of peace terms should give to all nations equal rights in the world's markets. There can be no doubt that the war has brought a deep-seated antagonism against Germany and German products in many of the great trading centers and the reported action of a French trade preference organization in urging mercantile agreements brings no surprise to administration officials intrusted with the responsibility of planning for the economic warfare which must come with the signing of peace treaties.

## "The Old Order Changeth."

With every hour the great problems of reconstruction loom nearer. All administration authorities are agreed that discussion of the war after war is impossible until the peace terms are drawn up. They say that the question of possible indemnities to be demanded from the central powers must have a great bearing upon the relations which the victorious nations will permit with their beaten enemies. In other words, it will be impossible for the insolvent central powers to attempt payment of indemnities and the restoration of devastated territories unless their people are given an opportunity through foreign trade to exchange for their necessities the means for restoration and reparation.

As an example of the many intricate problems which will confront this nation within a short time a prominent official today pointed out the shipping needs of the United States. He said: "The placing of more than 2,000,000 American soldiers in France has forced upon the Board to comb the sea avenues for the ships necessary to transport supplies. With the coming of peace this country could not transfer from France to this country her foreign legions in less than a year, and then only by using every ship we have and the full power of our navy."

## Bringing the Boys Home?

"Much has been said about bridging the sea with ships, but the United States did not really begin to produce ships until June and July of this year. The United States people must wake up to the realization that with the signing of peace terms the United States must devote the first year of peace to transferring her troops. In that time Germany will have at least 2,000,000 tons of shipping seeking out foreign trade centers, actively competing with British interest."

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## "U. S. Rejoiced," President Writes To Italy's King

President Wilson to-day sent the following congratulatory message to the King of Italy, following announcement of the armistice terms to Austria: "May I not say how deeply and sincerely the people of the United States rejoice that the soil of Italy is delivered from her enemies. In their name I send your majesty and the great Italian people the most enthusiastic congratulations."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Versailles Conference Reaches Undivided Decision on Terms to Be Handed Germany Today.

## ACCEPTANCE WILL STOP WAR

Enemy Forced to Make Quick Move in Complying with Terms Imposed, Military Events Tend to Show.

Agreement by representatives of the allies and the United States in Paris on the terms of the armistice to be offered Germany was officially announced by the State Department last night.

The armistice terms have not yet been presented to the enemy, nor have they been received in this country.

They are expected to be presented to Germany today. The accepted form, if the manner in which Austria's capitulation to Italy is followed, will be to have them presented by Marshal Foch to the German army commander-in-chief. Gen. von Lossberg, who was Ludendorff's successor, may be the recipient of the terms of the entente nations and this government.

## WAR OVER IF GERMANY ACCEPTS.

If Germany accepts the armistice terms the war will be over. It is firmly believed here that she will be compelled to accept them, because of the Austrian debacle and conditions within her own country.

The State Department's announcement was made at 9:25 o'clock last evening. The "unity of counsel," which President Wilson urged in his New York address in September, has been admirably carried out. The statement says the armistice terms were agreed to unanimously, and the report further states "that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony."

There was no indications at the State Department last night as to when the terms would be made public here. It is expected, however, that their publication will follow as soon as they are either accepted or rejected by Germany. This was the procedure followed in the cases of Turkey and Austria-Hungary, both of whom, however, accepted our terms.

## MILITARY EFFORT MAINTAINED.

Military effort on the part of the United States and the allied governments will not be relaxed one iota even after the dispatch of the terms.

All reports from the battle front yesterday and last night emphasize the impending military disaster which Germany faces, and which must urge haste in her decision on the armistice terms.

American troops are threatening the main rail supply line, and the city of Sedan, on which they are steadily advancing, may see some history repeated, though this time the Franco-American troops will be in the role of victors.

The German terms, it was intimated in high official quarters last night, are every bit as severe, if not more severe, than the Austrian terms. It is admitted here that the Austrian terms are tantamount to unconditional surrender.

The allies and the United States are in no lenient mood, it has been said, as far as Germany is concerned. She is considered the chief culprit in the awful war, and she must pay the price.

Every military success thus far gained by the allies will be safeguarded to the utmost, and every single means of war making will be taken from Germany in the terms it was delayed.

The difference in time between Paris and Washington—approximately five hours—means that the historic session of the Inter-Allied Conference closed after midnight, November 5, with every great question settled amicably. The news of the agreement was transmitted to President Wilson immediately upon its receipt. The international situation compelled him last night to abandon his trip to Princeton, N. J., to vote today on the Senatorial and Congressional elections there.

## Terms of Armistice.

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which went into effect at 3 o'clock yesterday:

## MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?), reduced to prewar effectiveness (effectiveness?).

Half the divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

## Evacuation of Territory.

Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Retican Alps up to the sources of the

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